

## Exclusive News by Special Cable From the Capitals of the Old World



MARK TWAIN'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINDSOR GARDEN PARTY

The most interesting incident of the Windsor garden party was the meeting between the king and queen and Mark Twain. Mr. Clemens was presented to the queen by the United States ambassador. Her majesty and the American writer immediately became absorbed in conversation. Mark Twain made the queen laugh heartily, and did not notice that the king had approached. The queen recalled his attention and presented him to his majesty. The humorist immediately held out his hand, which the king shook cordially. A long conversation ensued, during which Mark Twain reminded the king of their former meeting at Homburg. The great American told the king that he would never allow that piece of history to deteriorate in his hands, and the king told Mark that if it needed embellishing he could trust him to say what was right.

GARIBALDI'S TOMB  
DESECRATED BY SON

Body of His Stepbrother Who Was Buried Beside the Italian Hero Removed.

## GOVERNMENT STEPS IN



GENERAL RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI

ROME, July 13. Great indignation is reigning all over Italy over the sacrilege, as it is called, committed by General Ricciotti Garibaldi, 71, second son of the great national hero, since the death of the first-born, Menotti, acted as despotic chief of the Garibaldi family, and decreed that the second marriage of his father was illegal. Frequent bitter family quarrels have been the result, culminating in the desecration of the tomb of Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the second marriage, who lay beside his father. Without any authorization, General Ricciotti had the body and tomb removed, thus arousing the intense indignation of all classes.

Dottina Francesca, widow of the great hero, and her daughter, Clelia, went to the island of Capri on a torpedo boat, accompanied by governmental authorities, to demand Ricciotti Garibaldi's expulsion from the island. Ricciotti was watched by six carabinieri as he threatened to break his crutches—he uses them because of his rheumatism—over the head of any one who should try to touch him.

The government has ordered the tomb to be restored as it was before, and the work is being done, but under military guard. General Canzio, husband of Garibaldi's daughter, declared in an interview that he has broken off all relations with Ricciotti, and will only act should Ricciotti make good his threat to take the body of Garibaldi in Rome.

This scandal will hasten the passage of the law now before the Chamber by which the island of Capri will become a possession of the state.

**DOUBLE SUICIDE IN HOTEL.**  
Young English Woman and Male Companion Take Their Lives.  
BERLIN, July 13.—A young English woman, who is stated to be a Miss Clifford, of Westbourne Grove, London, and a man who gave the name of Paul, who accompanied her, have committed suicide in a hotel at Colchester-on-Thames.

The woman was well dressed, fair and about 25 years of age. The man was dark and about 20. No papers were found on the bodies.

Photographs of the pair have been sent to Scotland Yard.

KAISER TO VISIT  
HIS UNCLE EDWARD

Meeting Likely to Improve the Relations Between Great Britain and Germany.

## INVITATION IS CORDIAL

BERLIN, July 13. It may now be considered as certain as anything in the region of international politics can be that the German emperor will pay a visit to England in the course of the coming autumn. The report that his majesty received an invitation from King Edward some days ago was perfectly correct. It is also the case that the British sovereign's letter to his imperial nephew was couched in terms of marked cordiality. The statement that the emperor was asked to participate in the events of Cowes week was, however, beside the mark, as the invitation was for a sojourn at Windsor Castle, and the month mentioned was November.

To any one who has followed the obviously sincere efforts of the German government during the last few months, and especially during the presence in the empire of the British journalists and the deputation from the city of London, to improve the relations between the two countries, there could be little doubt as to the answer which would be made to King Edward's communication.

It appears, however, that it was not dispatched till the emperor had had an opportunity of discussing it with the chancellor during the latter's brief stay in Kiel. Until it is known that the reply has reached the hands for which it is intended it would obviously be improper for the few persons in the confidence of the German monarch to speak openly of its contents, and, as a matter of fact, silence on this delicate point has been rigorously observed.

At the same time, it requires no extraordinary powers of perspicacity to see that the invitation has been accepted, and that considerable importance is attached to the meeting which will be its consequence. It may also be taken for granted that the emperor is much pleased at the prospect of paying another visit to England, for which, as well as his monarch, he is known to have a very high admiration.

It is felt in official circles that recent hostilities have contributed a good deal to remove the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany, and it is hoped that the emperor's experiences during his stay at Windsor will have the result of placing the relations between the two countries on a footing of more cordiality than they have occupied of late.

ARMS FOR AGITATORS  
SMUGGLED INTO INDIA

French Colonial Government Takes Steps to Prevent Importation.

CALCUTTA, July 13. It is believed here that the Indian Government has been corresponding with the government of French India regarding the facilities afforded for the smuggling of arms through Chandernagar and Pondicherry.

The French Colonial Government has been prepared, containing stringent regulations with regard to the purchase of arms by French native subjects. In laying the act before his council, the French governor referred to the "anti-European movement which is going on around us in British territory," and he also made a pointed reference to the tendencies to some extent revealed at Chandernagar.

This French lends color to the rumor which has been current for a long time in Calcutta to the effect that arms are being purchased at Chandernagar for use in eastern Bengal.

WOMAN SELLS HER HAIR  
TO BUY FAMILY FOOD

Terrible Straits to Which Grim Poverty Reduces Many Persons of Gentle Birth.

## KING AIDS RELIEF FUND

Pathetic Scenes in Many Homes of Which World Has No Conception.

LONDON, July 13. Pitiful stories of dire poverty were related yesterday at a meeting of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, to provide annuities for poor gentlefolk, held at Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon's house, in Park lane.

The duke of Norfolk, who presided, announced that although the king had already given a life donation of £25, he had signified his intention of subscribing \$50 annually to show his sympathy with the movement.

Then the duke spoke of the terrible conditions of poverty to be found among middle-aged gentlefolk, whose privations the society strove to relieve.

**Dependent on Charity.**  
He mentioned the case of a hospital nurse who saved every penny and worked herself into a hopeless condition of ill-health so that she might start her brother in a profession. She was now an invalid, and dependent on the annuity of £125 provided by the association.

Another woman had been brought to such straits by the anxious condition of affairs in Ireland that she has been obliged to sell her hair.

"This society sends little rivulets into the arid plains of these people's lives, and I commend to an extract from the duke of Norfolk concluded.

Mr. Osborn, secretary to the association, was visibly affected as he related a few of the tragedies which had come under his notice.

It might not seem an interesting fact when put into words that 451 applicants were waiting for election, but if the light of day could be let into every case it would reveal the saddest, bravest struggles against poverty.

## Veritable Tragedies.

There were veritable tragedies enacted between four walls which the world never knew, he continued. An extract from a letter, thanking the secretary of the Christmas gift fund, said: "The £20 I shall put aside entirely for rent, for if you can keep a roof and your windows tidy no body knows outside what you go without just now."

"And how much they go without!" Mr. Osborn said. "One poor woman told me cheerfully that she had found a room without a fireplace, and she was so glad, because she could not afford a fire, and an empty grate would have made her feel cold."

## RECORD SHIP FOR GERMANY

Irish Firm to Build for Her the Largest Vessel Afloat.

BERLIN, July 13.—The special correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, now at Kiel, learns that during the recent regatta on the lower Elbe, negotiations took place between Lord Pirrie, chairman of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and the directors of the Hamburg-America Line, for the building of a new transatlantic liner, which is to be a foot longer and six inches broader than the largest of the Cunard boats, and have a tonnage of nearly 20,000.

"Thus," adds the correspondent, "Germany assures to herself once more the possession of a world-record ship. But it is a pity that it must be ordered abroad. Let us hope that a German yard will be able to undertake the building of the next ocean mammoth."

SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE  
FIRED ON BY OFFICIALS

Young Heir to King Peter's Throne Has Narrow Escape From Death.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF SERBIA'S CROWN PRINCE

VIENNA, July 13. The Serbian crown prince was yesterday in serious danger. Attended by Professor Petrovitch, the prince went fishing in his motor boat in the river Save, near the village of Umka, the same place where he had a narrow escape last year. The boat was perceived by a Hungarian coast guard, who, however, did not recognize the occupants, but imagined that some smuggler had ventured thus far. He ordered the owner immediately to come ashore to enable the boat to be examined. The crown prince took no heed of the call, but propelled his boat toward the Serbian side of the river. Following his instructions, the guard fired several shots at the supposed fugitives, but the prince readily got out of range, and escaped almost by a miracle.

FRENCHWOMEN STRIKE  
AGAINST MOTHERHOOD

Apostles of Movement Promulgate Doctrines Among Peasants of Normandy.

## PERSISTENT AGITATION

Senator Piot, Champion of Large Families, Starts an Opposition League.

PARIS, July 13. One of the strangest agitations in the history of France—or any other nation—is now in progress in Normandy and Brittany. It is an appeal to the women of the nation to "strike" against motherhood.

The agitation has been three years in coming to a head. A half-dozen women started a league in the little town of Roubaix, in northern France, and, year by year, it has grown until now the membership runs into the thousands, and the league is now strong enough to make its pronouncements public.

Propaganda is centered in the towns of Lille, Tourcoing and Mouscron. The walls of these towns and of the villages and hamlets nearby are covered with flaming sheets, proclaiming a general strike against increasing the population, and begging women to refrain from motherhood.

Hands of women, apostles of the movement, are also traveling through the country holding meetings for men and women and distributing pamphlets and leaflets.

**Aristocratic Support.**  
The latter have extraordinary wording. They are directed to the working classes, as the league asserts that the aristocracy are practically all members of its organization, and that the noblemen and wealthy of France are already pledged to suppress maternity.

The placards and leaflets urge the working classes, if they are bound to have children, to limit the number, and to bring into the world large families is only the work of fools and idiots and illiterate people.

The champion of large families, Senator Piot, has started an opposition league, but he is not receiving much support.

The names of the members of the Anti-Maternity League are local ones, and not known to fame outside their immediate locality.

## As Viewed in Paris.

The campaign meets with little open sympathy in Paris, although there can be no doubt that the apostles of the "no children" movement have numerous adherents in the capital.

The average Parisienne who has made a marriage of convenience does not want children, and if she is frank she will tell why.

The younger generation of married women have outgrown the old-fashioned notion that the chief end of marriage is to have and to bring up sons and daughters.

Children are a nuisance, they will tell you. When you have babies you cannot go out to theaters; you cannot dance; you must stay at home and mind the children.

There exists in Paris a group known as the Neo-Malthusians, whose avowed object is the limitation of families. They publish periodical literature and pamphlets, and give lectures, and the result of their efforts is that in certain intellectual quarters in Paris the family is very often limited to the husband and wife.

## Humanitarian Motives.

The campaign against motherhood is chiefly due to Mme. Nellie Roussel, a handsome young woman of no mean oratorical powers.

Even those who are violently opposed to her doctrine admit that she is sincere, and that her campaign is inspired by humanitarian motives.

Mme. Roussel has three children of her own, but contends that unless a husband and wife have sufficient means to bring up children comfortably they ought not to have any.

She thinks that the working classes have far too many children, and apparently her sisters in the north of France, where large families are more common than in Paris, are in sympathy with her on this question.

But in Paris itself it is the daughters, and not the mothers, who avow themselves in agreement with Mme. Roussel's movement.

OPIUM HABIT BANNED  
IN NAVY OF FRANCE

Minister of Marine Prescribes Stern Measures for Total Eradication of Evil.

## PARIS, July 13.

At the Grand Guignol, in a scene, a short and fearfully real horror, called "En Pionage," a naval officer commanding a submarine advises his lieutenant always to smoke a pipe or two of opium before a cruise under water, as he does invariably himself. He sends the boat down to giddy and dangerous depths below sixteen fathoms. The opium fumes intoxicate him, and he finds a delight in the double enjoyment produced by the exhilaration of fear and ecstasy of a drugged brain.

It seems now that such an officer is not met with merely on the stage. Whether or not the minister of marine has been to the Grand Guignol, he has just issued an order, openly noting the habit of opium smoking in the French navy, and prescribing stern measures for stamping it out. He points out its peculiar danger among naval men, as "step by step it abolishes will power and dulls the faculties."

Henceforth any officer found to be under the influence of opium on board ship, or on duty of any kind, must be reported immediately to the admiralty, and the minister will visit condign punishment on him.

Not only opium smoking, but the possession of the drug, or of any implement whatever connected with its use, are strictly forbidden on board, and all commanding officers are to be held responsible for the enforcement of this rule. Of course, the same measures apply to the crew, for whom, however, the cost of the drug is almost prohibitive, luckily for them.

## Did He Hurt His Train?

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—Although he is 94 years of age, a Cape Town man named Joseph Maffay, who was knocked and run over by a train on the local railway, escaped without the least injury.

VON BUELOW SCORED  
A SIGNAL VICTORY

Practical Transformation of Imperial and Prussian Ministers Result of His Coup.

## TWO MINISTERS RETIRE

Their Successors Personal Friends of the Emperor and Adherents of Chancellor.

BERLIN, July 13. Prince Buelow's visit to the Kaiser at Kiel has resulted in what is practically a transformation of the imperial and Prussian ministries.

Last night the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announced the retirement of Count von Posadowsky, imperial minister of the interior, and Herr von Staudt, Prussian minister of education. Count von Posadowsky is succeeded by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, hitherto Prussian minister of the interior.

Herr von Moltke, hitherto oberpräsident of the province of east Prussia, steps into Herr Bethmann-Hollweg's shoes, and Herr von Staudt is succeeded by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, of the Department of Education.

**Von Posadowsky's Personality.**  
General regret is expressed at Count von Posadowsky's retirement. He was a statesman, but at the same time a bureaucrat, but a Junker, but a nobleman; urbane in manner even with his political antagonists, always reasonable and possessed of enormous industry and knowledge. As early as last December it was noticed that he was a doomed man. He did not approve of Prince Buelow's breaking with the Center. He prophesied that the Socialists would return 114 strong. He disliked Prince Buelow's flirtation with the Catholics and his idea of a Conservative-Liberal "pairing."

All along the line Prince Buelow was victorious, and Count von Posadowsky's retirement was only a question of time. If there is general regret at Count von Posadowsky's retirement, there is equally general satisfaction at the departure of Herr Staudt, probably the most reactionary, obscurantist minister of education which Prussia ever had.

## The New Men.

With regard to the new men, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg is an accomplished scholar, an able speaker, and a Conservative to the backbone, but with inclinations toward broad-mindedness which are promising.

Herr von Moltke has hitherto been known only as a bureaucrat and nephew of the great strategist. Dr. Holl is what the Germans call an "unwritten sheet." Two facts stand out prominently from these changes—first, that the Kaiser obtained two more men (Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Moltke) in the Ministry who are his personal friends and likely to represent his ideas; second, that Prince Buelow's power and influence have been greatly strengthened by the removal from the ministry of Count von Posadowsky, his one possible rival. Another inference might be drawn. Count von Posadowsky recently shown by him in rescuing a would-be suicide from drowning in the Hightate bathing pond. Since 1895 May has effected six other similar rescues. He has also saved the lives of three children.

## Boatman's Life-Saving Record.

LONDON, July 13.—The Royal Humane Society has awarded to W. R. May, boatman at Parliament Hill, a certificate in recognition of the conspicuous bravery recently shown by him in rescuing a would-be suicide from drowning in the Hightate bathing pond. Since 1895 May has effected six other similar rescues. He has also saved the lives of three children.



QUEEN IN TROUSERS: THE OFFICIAL DRESS OF HER MAJESTY OF SIAM

The visit of the enlightened and progressive king of Siam to Europe draws more than passing attention to his country and the royal family. It was a matter of much regret among the aristocracy of England that his Majesty was not accompanied by the queen, who is one of the most picturesque of royal consorts. Queen Pongsi, who lives a secluded life at Bangkok, wears Siamese dress, which includes a close-fitting tunic, with lace and fringe, silk knickerbockers, white silk stockings and black patent leather shoes, with gold buckles. Queen Pongsi, who is the "first queen," there are eighty other royal wives, and his offspring were sired a few days ago to number seventy-two. His Majesty has fifty brothers and sisters, and even a larger number of uncles. The whole royal family inhabits at an immense palace town at Bangkok. The ruler of Siam generally wears Siamese dress at home, but when he travels he abandons silk jackets and knee breeches in favor of European dress, and he arrived at Victoria in conventional frock coat and silk hat.



Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg — The Grand Duchess



MECKLENBURG'S NEW REGENT AND HIS CONSORT

MECKLENBURG'S NEW REGENT  
MODERN HAROUN-AL-RASHID

Simple Life and Habits of Duke Johann Albrecht So Unlike That of Predecessors, Endears Him to People

BRUNSWICK, Germany, July 13. MODERN Haroun-Al-Rashid now rules over the destinies of this province in the person of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, recently chosen regent.

From the day of his arrival, June 5 of this year, Duke Johann gained the hearts of his people by departing from the stern aloofness of his two immediate predecessors, who avoided all public intercourse except when absolutely necessary for state reasons. Duke Johann, on the contrary, displays the deepest interest in everything that concerns the welfare of his subjects.

Clothed as an ordinary citizen, he visits public resorts and walks the streets without the slightest display, visiting not only the museums, libraries and other institutions, but penetrating into the remotest quarters of the capital. Wherever he goes he asks questions from all. From the tradesman he learns the prices of various commodities, occasionally making purchases, which he either carries away himself or has sent to the palace. From workmen he inquires of the conditions of their employment, and from their wives and children he obtains an idea of their home life.

## A Lesson in Politeness.

Duke Johann, despite his love of simplicity, knows how to uphold the dignity of his position. One morning, as he was passing the Socialist Club, three workmen who recognized him neglected to doff their hats, at the same time making audible remarks in reference to the regent which were intended to reach his ears. The duke, determined to teach them a lesson of politeness, went straight over to them, took off his hat and said, "Good morning, gentlemen." Then he proceeded to ask them about their trades. The men, brought to a sense of the pettiness of their conduct, removed their hats and stood bareheaded until the regent proceeded on his way.

But the duke's expeditions probably will have to cease, as he is becoming so well known that groups of idlers and children follow him about, much to his annoyance. In order, however, to maintain his close relations with the people, the regent has instituted a weekly day of audience at the palace, which his subjects are invited to attend without restriction. Here any petition is heard, and the information gathered by the duke on his excursions gives him valuable aid in formulating his replies.

At the palace the regent and the

Duchess Elizabeth, his wife, lead a simple and economical life. The stately repasts of former days have been abolished and replaced by modest meals, reminding one of those of a middle-class household. The great staff of servants and retainers have been cut down to the lowest necessary limit for the management of the household. The duke is a very early riser and hard worker, often getting through an enormous amount of state business and spending an hour or two in study before they one else in the palace is about. He has bought every available book relating to the public institutions, the art, the industries and the educational system of Brunswick and acquired such a knowledge of all their interesting features that whenever any question arises connected therewith he is able to discuss it with perfect intimacy.

His light breakfast is generally the preliminary to a sharp walk in undress uniform to the parade ground outside the city, where he watches the troops at exercise and afterward, mounting a charger, leads them back through the streets amidst the hearty cheers of his people.

CRIPPLES TO SEND  
DELEGATES TO PREMIER

Two Members of Marseilles Syndicate to Visit Clemenceau in Paris.

## WILL LECTURE ON TOUR

MARSEILLES, July 13. Marseilles rejoices in possessing "The Syndicate of French Cripples." The union has just decided to depute two members, who will endeavor, like Marcelin Albert, to visit M. Clemenceau. It is not stated how they are crippled, or whether they have legs, as they mean to walk from Marseilles to Paris.

On the road they will pay their way by lecturing, and they have chosen an admirable topic—the exposure of sham cripples, and, worse still, beggars artificially maimed in childhood by those who exploited them. Such hideous practices, as well as all the tricks for stimulating loss of limbs, paralysis, ague, deafness, dumbness, blindness, and so on, are to be shown up at towns on the way from Marseilles to Paris by the cripples' delegates.

It is also to be impressed upon charitable persons that all members of the union wear a particular badge in their buttonhole, distinguishing them from beggars. The syndicate strictly forbids begging. All the members have some trade, and are street singers or musicians, news venders, penny toy-sellers, or, as in the case of the two delegates, strolling "conferenciers." In fact, the Cripples' Union seems a most praiseworthy institution.

FINDS HIS LOST CHILD  
IN STRANGER'S ARMS

Tot Kidnapped by Woman Street Singer Who Used Him to Excite Sympathy.

LONDON, July 13. A father's search for his lost child and his success in finding it resulted in Louise Jordan, laundress, of Sirdar road, Notting Hill, being charged with kidnapping at the Southwestern Police Court yesterday. The child, a boy of 2½ years, vanished mysteriously while playing outside his parents' house, in Shillington street, Battersea. The parents were distracted, and the father, Charles Page, a chess-monger, haunted the streets night and day in his search for his lost boy.

He had almost given up hope when he accidentally heard that a child in a blue sailor suit had been seen with a woman in Shoreditch. Again he renewed his walk.

While passing Shoreditch Church, he suddenly caught sight of his son in the arms of a woman on the opposite side of the street. In a moment the child was in his clasp and the woman was in charge of a policeman.

There were bruises on the boy's body and he was dirty and bedraggled.

It was alleged yesterday that the woman sang in the streets, and took the child in order to arouse sympathy.

She was remanded.

## No Softude for Him.

LONDON, July 13.—A tenant who was sued yesterday at the Marylebone County Court for the rent of a flat said that a woman vocalist was constantly at practice in the flat above him, a charwoman constantly scrubbing on one side, a photographer continually at work on the other side, while in the flat below a young man was in the habit of riding his motor bicycle on a stand in the drawing room.